Impact of Gujral Doctrine on Indo-Nepal Relations

1721. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI:
SHRI SHIV CHARAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the impact of the Gujral doctrine's application on Indo-Nepal relations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA): The Prime Minister has not projected any Doctrine. However, his views regarding the paradigm of good neighbourly relations have come to be associated with his name. As the largest country in the South Asian region, the Gujral doctrine envisages that India must do more for its neighbours than it can expect in return, in good faith and trust.

In the context of Indo-Nepal relations, this approach has led to the resolution of many outstanding issues and created a better atmosphere of understanding and meaningful cooperation to mutual benefit. In accordance with the doctrine, India has responded to several longstanding requests of Nepal, in a spirit of accommodation of Nepal's aspirations to the maximum extent possible.

The public impact of the application of the "Gujral Doctrine" has been positive in public and media perception in Nepal. Prime Minister's recent visit was hailed as one that had ushered in a new phase of collaboration of partnership, activated by the common desire to accelerate joint economic development and harness nature's bounty for the betterment of the lives of the citizens of both countries.

The ratification of Mahakali Treaty during Prime Minister's visit, and the development of the Pancheshwar-Hydro-electric Project foreseen under the treaty have added new dimensions to the relations between India and Nepal. The Power Trade Agreement will facilitate private sector participation in the development of Nepal's hydro-electric resources and export of power to India, for mutual be-neflt. The MOU on civil aviation matters stands to benefit' the airlines of both countries operation between Kathmandu and airports in india and is expected to facilitate significant growth in business and tourism between the two countries. On trade matters, under the renewed and modified Trade Treaty of 3 December 1996, several of Nepal's concerns have been accommodated to a considerable extent in a spirt of goodwill and good neighbourly relations, and have led to an increasing trend of trade, fndia has liberalised and simplified procedures for Indian Rupee investment in Neapl. India has also offered an additional transit route between Nepal and Bangladesh. The two countries are also cooperating in several other areas such as security matters of mutual concern and have reiterated their determination work closely and fight the scourge of terrorism.

Chinese Supply and Assistance to Man-I ufacture M-11 Ballistic Missiles to Pakistan

1722. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have information that China has not only supplied M-11 Tactical Ballistic Missiles to Pakistan, but has helped it build a factory to manufacture them; and

(b) whether India has taken adequate counter-measures to meet the threat from those missiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA): (a) and (b) Government are aware of supply of M-11 ballistic missiles by China to Pakistan, as well as Chinese assistance to build a factory to manufacture ballistic missiles at Fatchjung, near Rawalpindi. Acquisitions of missiles and related technologies by Pakistan are being continuously monitored and assessed by Government. Government continues to take necessary steps